

## **Conflict Analysis and Pathways to Conciliation: The Communist Party of China and Uyghurs**

Identity conflicts are deeply rooted in non-negotiable basic human needs and are often some of the most intense and intractable types of conflict in the world. It is due to the long histories and recent escalations between protracted parties that thorough conflict analysis is essential to understanding the nature of conflicts and to propose appropriate pathways to conciliation. The conflict between the Uyghur population in the Xinjiang province of northwest China and the Chinese government, Communist Party of China (CPC), is one such identity conflict. Established in a perception of divergent basic human needs, this conflict has escalated to the point of violence. The main issues at stake with the Uyghurs and CPC rely on a need for each party to secure their own sense of security, identity, and autonomy. This paper includes a conflict analysis and suggested pathways based on contact theories that if applied, could bring together the diasporas of Han Chinese and Uyghurs with the hope of fostering conciliation. This paper, based on a methodology of literature review, is divided into two main sections. The first section includes a conflict analysis that examines the conflict history, a description of parties, the parties' interest and needs, the parties' power and resources, and the relationship of conflict theory. The second section proposes intervention options for the Uyghur and Chinese diaspora, taking into account the conflict sensitivities and power asymmetries.

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